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NEW SERIES.

THE

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

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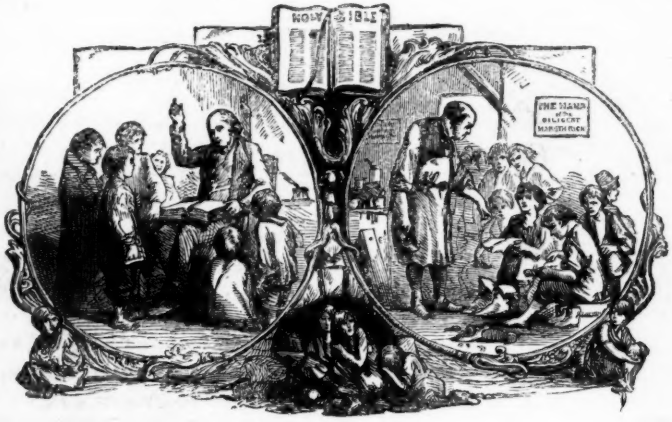
No. 1. JANUARY, 1874. VOL. I.



LONDON:
KENT & CO., PATERNOSTER ROW.
AND ALL BOOKSELLERS.

All Communications to be addressed to the Editor, 1, Exeter Hall, London.
Orders for Advertisements to be sent to R. K. Burt & Co., Printers, Wine Office Ct., Fleet St.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications received with thanks:—Mr. D. W. Jordan; Ella; Mr. D. B. Anon; Mr. Parfitt; S. H. R. S.; Mr. B. Tabrum; Mr. J. Groom; Mr. J. Edmunds.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The thanks of the Committee are presented to Mrs. M'Call, for large parcel of new petticoats, frocks, &c.; to Mrs. Henderson, for parcel of warm comforts, socks, and piece of flannel; to Mrs. Ditmas, for parcel of left-off clothing, shoes, and sundry pieces; to Miss Sarah Hawkins, of Reading, for parcel of clothing; to Mrs. Reade, for monthly parcel of new clothing.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex-Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
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CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
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J. C. BAKER, Esq., M.D., Bideford.—"It is, without doubt, the most valuable and *certain* Anodyne we have."

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*** Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera has been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE."—See *Lancet*, 1st December, 1864.

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Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,

33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Ragged School Union,
1, Exeter Hall, London,
December, 1873.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION MAGAZINE.

NEW SERIES.

To the Officers of Ragged Schools.

Dear Friends,

Having just completed the 300th Number of this periodical, and with it the 25th Annual Volume, it has been deemed desirable to revise our *modus operandum*, and, if possible, increase the worth of our Magazine to both workers and supporters.

We have endeavoured to encourage the labourer in his work, the wealthy to give of their substance, and to enlist the sympathy of all Christians in the great work it has been our privilege to advocate for nearly an entire generation. Of all efforts put forth for the amelioration of the condition of the poorest class, probably none have been more successful than the Ragged School Movement, embracing, as it has done, well-nigh every conceivable means for the moral, social, and spiritual elevation of the dangerous classes, thus adding to the strength and stability of our beloved country, and raising up a people called out of darkness to enjoy the marvellous light of the Gospel of Christ. We have no intention to abandon any of the schemes for doing good, but we do desire to adapt them to the altering times in which we now live.

The Christian worker will now have more time to expend on operations of a Religious and Social character than formerly, for he will be able to concentrate his strength and to give all the time in his power for a wide—a general dissemination of Gospel truth, in its simplicity, purity, and power, among the poor of our land. Any help that we can give through the medium of our Serial shall be gladly rendered, and we earnestly invite the Officers and Teachers of Ragged Schools to co-operate with us, by letting us know the plans and schemes they adopt for meeting the necessities of their Schools, or more generally for the poor of their localities, with the results following—favourable or unfavourable. They need not stop to put their communications in a finished form, with all terseness and brevity, ready for the printer and the reader—this we will do; we only ask for accuracy, with as much of detail as they can afford time to give.

We propose with January, 1874, to continue our periodical as a "New Series," with the old title. A larger and therefore more easily read type will be used, and other improvements adopted.

A copy of the First Number of the "New Series" is herewith sent, which, we hope, will meet with your approval, and secure your co-operation. Orders (at reduced prices) should be sent to 1, Exeter Hall, London, W.C.

Yours, very truly,

JOSEPH G. GENT,
Secretary.

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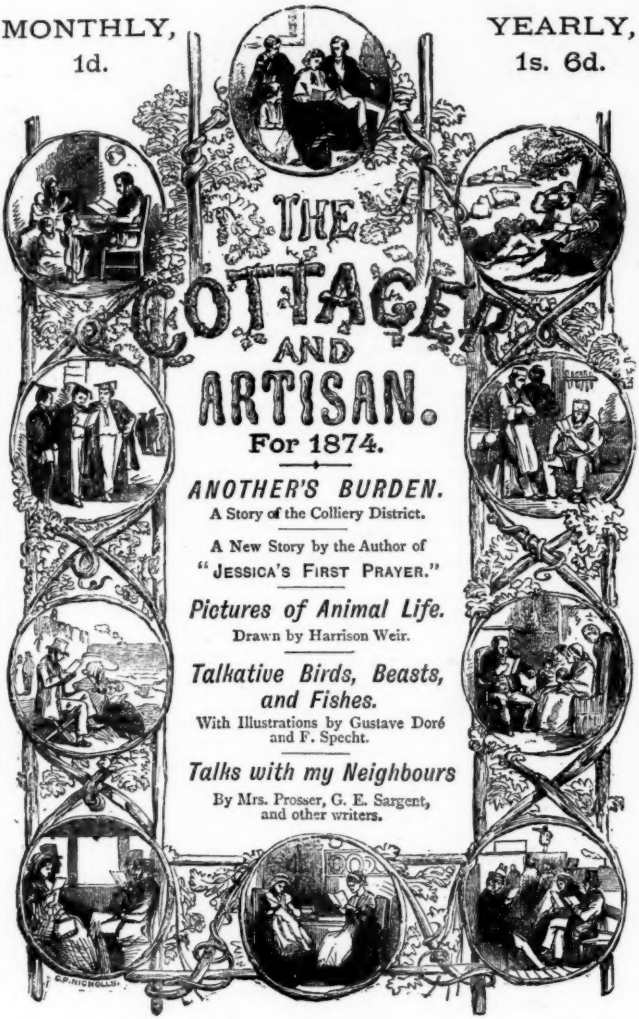

By the Author of "Jessica's First Prayer."

The Volume for 1873 *is now ready, price* 1s. 6d. *in coloured cover; 2s. 6d. strongly bound in cloth boards, gilt edges.*

[SEE OTHER SIDE.

ONE PENNY MONTHLY.

GEORGE YARD
FREE
RAGGED SCHOOLS, CHURCH,
AND
SHELTER FOR OUTCAST BOYS,
HIGH STREET, WHITECHAPEL, E.

President—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, K.G.

Summary of Operations.

Sunday.

Religious Services and Bible Expositions at 11 and 7.
Loan Tract and Visiting Society at 2.30. Senior Bible Classes at 2.30.
Sunday School and Children's Services at 9.30; 2.30; and 6.
Open-Air and Lodging-House Services at 6.
Prayer Meetings, Morning at 7; Evening at 8.30.

Monday.

Free Ragged Day School at 9 and 2. Band of Hope Meeting at 6.
Monthly Band of Hope Prayer Meeting at 6. Temperance Meeting at 8.
Workmen's Benefit Club at 8. Free Loan Society at 8.

Tuesday.

Free Ragged Day School at 9 and 2. Female Missionary's Class for Inebriate Mothers at 2.
Mothers' Meetings at 6. Girls' Meeting for Prayer at 6. Prayer Meeting at 8.15

Wednesday.

Free Day School at 9 and 2.
Evening School at 7. Class for Teaching the Use of the Sewing Machine at 7.
Boys' Meeting for Prayer, &c., at 6. Singing Class at 8.45.

Thursday.

Free Ragged Day School at 9 and 2.
Female Missionary's Class for Bible Reading and Experience at 2.
Youths' Prayer Meeting at 8.30.

Friday.

Free Ragged Day School at 9 and 2. Senior Band of Hope for Girls at 7 and 8.30.
Class for Teaching the Use of the Sewing Machine at 7. Various Meetings at 9.

In addition to the above there are Baths and Lavatory. Hungry children are fed, clothing is lent out to the necessitous, and outcast boys are sheltered.

About 800 children are connected with the Institution.

Nearly 1,300 grown-up persons are reached every Sunday.

Religious Services are held in twelve Tramps' Lodging Houses.

Ninety-three voluntary labourers are working for the Master.

There are employed daily five paid teachers, an evangelist, a female missionary, and a matron.

The prayers and assistance of God's people are asked, that this work, which has proved a blessing to thousands, may be continued with increasing energy and efficiency.

To meet the necessary expenses more than £500 are required every year.

Parcels of clothing, books, tracts, etc., will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

MR. GEORGE HOLLAND,
The Ragged Schools,
George Yard, High Street, Whitechapel, E.

To whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

SPECIAL SERVICES FOR THE DESTITUTE.

RAGGED CHURCH & CHAPEL UNION.

OFFICE, 4, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, CHARING CROSS.

FOUNDED 1853.

Patron: THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.
President: THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EBURY.

RULE 1.—The object of this Association is to raise Funds to assist in providing buildings for places of Worship for the sole and exclusive use of the Destitute Poor of the Metropolis.

FUNDS ARE EARNESTLY NEEDED TO MEET THE MANY PRESSING APPEALS MADE TO THE COMMITTEE.

The number of Places of Worship connected with the Union is 86. Were that number multiplied tenfold there would be room for them. The Committee feel that they cannot too earnestly press upon all who are interested in Christ's work that the class whom they seek to evangelize will not trouble themselves to seek after the Gospel. The Gospel must be carried to their very doors; they must be "compelled" to come in; and this can be accomplished only by establishing places for meeting to which they can resort without trouble, and without form or ceremony. Such places can be maintained at a small expense or cost.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.; the Hon. Secretary, Rev. Dr. HUGH ALLEN, Rector of St. George's, Southwark; the Secretary, Mr. W. A. BLAKE, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.; or by the Bankers, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, & SMITH, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

WHO WILL HELP?

YORK MEWS RAGGED SCHOOLS,

YORK MEWS SOUTH, PADDINGTON STREET,

ST. MARYLEBONE.

PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHAFTESBURY.

THIS Institution has been in existence over twenty years, in a district which, though surrounded by the dwellings of the wealthy, nevertheless abounds in misery and squalor.

In active operation are DAY AND EVENING SCHOOLS; SUNDAY SCHOOLS; A RAGGED CHURCH for the Adult POOR; LECTURES; CLOTHING CLUB; PENNY BANK; and other means of usefulness.

The whole work is entirely unsectarian in every respect, and managed by a Committee of Friends who feel interested in the district.

The death of many generous friends has placed the Institution in great difficulties, and, unless additional funds are forthcoming, a curtailment of its usefulness is absolutely necessary. It is hoped this statement will prevent this much to be deplored alternative.

Donations and Subscriptions towards the object will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, JOHN ROBINSON, Esq., 32, Devonshire Street, Portland Place; or by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. A. BLAKE, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, W.C.; or at the Offices of the Ragged School Union, 1, Exeter Hall.

FRIENDLESS AND FALLEN FEMALES.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution,

Office: 200, *Euston Road, N. W.*

The Committee beg most respectfully to submit the claims of this Institution to your kind consideration. The peculiar nature of one branch of the work renders it undesirable to seek support by Charity Sermons and Public Meetings, and thus the Committee are compelled to seek contributions by means of personal appeal to the Heads of Families, through the medium of the Post.

The subjects of the Institution's care, are—

1st.—*Virtuous* young women in distress, such as strangers in London and Orphans, for whose especial benefit the Committee have established a Servants' Home, at 195, Hampstead Road, N.W., where they are provided with board and lodging, while out of service, for the small sum of five shillings per week.

There is also a Convalescent Home for this class at No. 7, Parson's Green, Fulham, especially for the reception of domestic servants and needlewomen who may be recovering from illnesses, and to whom the quiet of a Surburban Home, in addition to nourishing diet, is necessary for restoration to health and strength. Under ordinary circumstances none are allowed to leave until they have found employment, or relatives express their willingness to receive them.

Admission to this Home is usually gratuitous.

In these two establishments twelve young girls, about fifteen years of age, are kept and trained as domestic servants, and when qualified are provided with suitable situations and supplied with a necessary outfit.

The Committee further seek to protect the virtuous by granting immediate admittance to the "Open-all-

Night Refuge," to any found in extreme distress; and in illustration of the need and importance of this branch of their operations, during 1873, 315 poor young women have found shelter within its walls.

The report of the Matron shows that many have been admitted when in extreme distress, who, but for the help afforded, might ere this have been swelling the ranks of the fallen; instead of which they are now safe amongst the virtuous, and most grateful for the timely aid extended to them while in deep distress.

Admission to this Refuge, 37, Manchester Street, Euston Road, W.C., is entirely gratuitous.

There have been 421 poor virtuous young women assisted by the above Homes and Refuge during, 1873.

THE FALLEN.

2nd.—The Committee seek to reclaim poor young women who have been craftily and cruelly betrayed into the sin of immorality under promise of marriage, or who have otherwise drifted into vice. Thus to win back the erring to peace of mind and a loving God, has been the mission of the Institution, and its records abound with instances in which inspiring hope has been imparted to many just after they had taken the first false step. And to those who have sunk very low in the social scale, the

powerful Gospel of the Grace of God is believed in to restore the mose depraved and vile; and society, to give a place to every reformed and penitent woman.

If the question be asked, How are these varied and numerous cases brought under the notice and care of the Institution? the answer is, The Committee cordially unite with every agency employed to seek out the erring—the Midnight Meeting Movement, the agents of the Female Mission, Scripture Readers, City Missionaries, &c. &c. &c.

Further, if the inquiry be, How is this reformatory work carried on? the answer is, In four distinct Asylums or Homes, each of which is under the care of a resident Matron, properly assisted. The inmates are all continuously employed so as to test their sincerity and develop thorough industrious habits; and above all, so instructed in the Gospel of the Grace of God that all who are spiritually penitent may find mercy through Jesus Christ our common Saviour.

Since January, 1873, 295 have participated in the benefits of *these* Homes.

REJECT NONE.

The Committee authorise the immediate admission of all suitable cases, applying day or night.

THE LOSS OF SUPPORTERS.

During the last three years the Committee have lost very many supporters by death; and this fact, coupled with the *increase* of applications every year for help, and that more especially by *poor virtuous young women* in peril, compels the Committee to adopt one out of two courses—either to curtail their operations, or appeal for new supporters. The latter appears to be the most consistant course, hence they submit their case, and appeal for at least one hundred new contributors during 1874.

Reader! Imagine the earnest entreaty of applicants for succour, often urged by the most fervent entreaties, and supported by tears which indicate such a sense of peril and need as to render refusal impossible in a Christian country.

Notwithstanding the great increase in the cost of all household necessaries, coals, &c., the Committee have not restricted their operations in any way during the past year.

Homes entirely Dependent on the Funds.

Reformatory Homes:—

No. 1.—200, Euston Road, N.W.
,, 2.—35, Edon Grove, Holloway, N.
,, 3.—Milton House, Maude Grove, West Brompton.
,, 4.—3, 4, & 5, Parson's Green, S.W.

Home for Friendless Young Women of Good Character:—

No. 5.—195, Hampstead Road, N.W.

Home for Convalescents, viz., Young Women of Good Character on their Discharge from Hospitals, &c.:—

No. 6.—7, Parson's Green, S.W.

Home for the Immediate Reception of Penitents. Open all Night:—

No. 7.—37, Manchester Street, Euston Road, W.C.

*** Annual Subscriptions £1 1s., which may be given to the General Fund or any Branch of the Institution.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CASES ADMITTED TO THE HOMES;—

Virtuous young females who need training for service.
Virtuous young women when in danger of falling into sin through adverse circumstances.
Fallen young women who desire to forsake their evil ways.

RELIEF GIVEN TO CASES:—

Board and Lodging.
Assistance in clothing.
Situations provided.
Reconciliations effected with Relatives.

PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH THE COMMITTEE ACT:—

To avoid incurring debts, which so greatly impede the successful working of charities.
Not to hoard up funds, but rather seek the prompt appropriation of all moneys entrusted to them.

THE CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH INMATES ARE RECEIVED:—

Ministers.
Prison Chaplains.
Missionaries and Scripture Readers.
Magistrates.
District Visitors.
The Police.
Voluntary application.

MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE INSTITUTION:—

The funds received are paid direct into the hands of the Bankers of the Institution, Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt & Co., 73, Lombard Street, E.C., and monthly current accounts are paid by order of the Committee, after careful examination by one member (Mr. Sage, 4, Newman's Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.); *and annually the accounts are audited by* Messrs. Nicholls and Leatherdale, *Public Accountants*, 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C.

REJECT NONE.

The Committee authorise the immediate reception of all suitable cases.

OPEN-ALL-NIGHT REFUGE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution,

Re-organised, extended, and opened for the reception of Inmates, October 7, 1872.

No. of friendless young women, of good character, admitted since October 7th, 1872	315
No. of fallen young women admitted ditto	652
Total No. admitted	967

Of these 39 were directed by policemen to the Refuge.
83 were sent by women who were leading an immoral life.
163 sent from Midnight Meetings and Missionaries.
The remainder were sent by agencies too numerous to tabulate.
Of these 97 were fatherless.
" 90 were motherless.
" 350 had neither parents living.
" 140 (only) had both parents living.
" 41 were uncertain.
These statistics apply only to 718 cases.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE ABOVE.

Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Devonshire, Dorsetshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Ireland, Isle of Man, Kent, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Scotland, Somersetshire, Staffordshire, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wales, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Yorkshire, France, India, Jamaica, Ostend.

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Sent to Homes	325
Restored to Friends	55
Obtained Employment	150
Sent to Hospitals and Infirmaries	47
Left	188
Midnight Meeting cases	163
Variously disposed of	39
Total	967

A Service is held every morning at Nine o'clock for prayer and reading of the Scriptures with the poor young women.

A SPECIAL MISSIONARY EFFORT will be made this Autumn to make known the Refuge throughout the Metropolis, so that no poor outcast woman may say, "No man careth for my soul."

The instructions of the Committee to the Matrons are to give **immediate** admission to all suitable cases.

The above Statistics refer to this year's work, and only to the "Open-all-Night" branch of the Institution's operations.

CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE GIVEN TO:—

The General Fund.
The Preventive Homes.
The Reformatory Asylums; or
The "Open-all-Night Refuge."

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution,

OFFICES, 200, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

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WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

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THE

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES

OF THE

FEMALE MISSION TO THE FALLEN

NIGHTLY GO INTO THE STREETS OF LONDON

SEEKING TO RESCUE THE FALLEN.

MORE THAN 5,000 YOUNG WOMEN

HAVE BEEN RECLAIMED BY THIS

"WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMEN."

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED.

Bankers—RANSOM, BOUVERIE, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

FEMALE MISSION TO THE FALLEN
(In connection with the Reformatory & Refuge Union),
34, PARLIAMENT STREET, S.W.

CHARLES R. FORD, *Hon. Sec.*
ARTHUR J. S. MADDISON, *Secretary.*

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*** These Copy-Books are the production of an experienced Schoolmaster, and will be found at once to insure the progress of the pupil, and greatly to lighten the labour of the teacher, whilst the number and variety of the copies secure attention and prevent the pupil copying his own writing, as in books with single head lines.

"For teaching writing, I would recommend the use of Darnell's Copy-Books. I HAVE NOTICED A MARKED IMPROVEMENT WHEREVER THEY HAVE BEEN USED."—*Report of Mr. Mayer, N.S. Organiser of Schools to the Worcester Diocesan Board of Education.*

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DARNELL'S ARITHMETIC MADE INTELLIGIBLE. Price 1s. 6d. cloth.
DARNELL'S SHORT and CERTAIN ROAD to READING. Price 6d. cloth.

N.B.—PURCHASERS for the USE OF RAGGED and all other SCHOOLS, for the gratuitous or partly gratuitous Education of the Poor, may be supplied with any of Mr. DARNELL'S Publications at a deduction of one-third from the retail price.

LONDON: GRIFFITH & FARRAN, CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

Friendless and Fallen.

At the Monthly Meeting of the Committee of the LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION, FRANCIS NICHOLLS, Esq., in the Chair, the Secretary, in submitting the Report of the work of the Homes for November, referred to the loss the Institution had sustained again this year by the death of several important contributors, and that since 1870 many donors and subscribers had been called to their rest, thus seriously affecting the income of the Society, and that at a time when the demands upon the funds were continually increasing by reason of the Institution becoming more known among Friendless and Fallen Females;

Thereupon the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Committee learn with feelings of heartfelt sorrow the death of so many of their much respected supporters; but in view of the important work entrusted to them by the providence of God on behalf of virtuous young women in distress and penitent females, they, notwithstanding the loss the Society has sustained hereby, continue to authorise the immediate admission of all suitable cases which may present themselves, in the confident hope and trust that the same Providence which has hitherto watched over and prospered this Institution will continue its blessing. The Secretary, therefore, is requested to take such measures as may be calculated to secure a hundred new contributors to the funds in the forthcoming year."

Messrs. Bosanquet, Salt, & Co., Bankers, 73, Lombard Street, E.C., and Francis Nicholls, Esq. (of the Committee), 14, Old Jewry Chambers, E.C., will thankfully receive CONTRIBUTIONS; or

EDWARD W. THOMAS, Secretary,
200, Euston Road, N.W.

RAGGED SCHOOLS—PAST AND FUTURE.

When Ragged Schools were first established, secular instruction did not form any part of the agencies employed. The sole object of the founders was to bring under religious influences classes which, from dress, habits, or morals, were far below those who were attracted by the ordinary Sunday School. Hence it followed that Ragged Schools, thirty years ago, only met on the Lord's day; and the primary aim of the teachers was to win the youth of the destitute or outcast classes for Jesus.

After some time, a few were opened on week nights. For it was found that two or three hours' instruction on Sunday could scarcely compete with the street education, or, what was still worse, the home training of the other six days. In such Week-night Schools secular instruction was necessarily imparted; but, conducted as they were by voluntary teachers, the religious element was as prominent as on the Lord's day. The speedy success of these Night Schools was a notable fact in Ragged School history; for within five years after the formation of the Ragged School Union 4,824 of the roughest of the rough, including not a few of the vilest of the vile, were attracted into the 67 Week-Night Schools. The bright, cheerful fire, doubtless, was a great attraction to those who had passed the day in the streets, or whose only shelter at night from the rigour of an English winter was under a railway arch, or beneath the dark arches of the Adelphi. Scores of these poor children of neglect have been seen huddling together for warmth on doorsteps, or near the walls of sugar bakeries or other steam factories.

This undeniable success of our Week-Night Schools led to another step in advance—namely, the establishment of free Day Schools. Some of our most promising scholars had failed in retaining their situations simply because they could not read addresses on parcels. Against these the ordinary British or National Schools were practically closed; for if the fee demanded could have been raised, still who would have admitted such unsightly, shoeless, or unkempt beings as then—thanks to Clothing Clubs, not so often now—formed the staple of our scholars? In 1849 there were 4,295 day scholars; these had in-

creased in 1870, that is, prior to the establishment of the London School Board, to 23,562, in 132 institutions. Some of these Day Schools have since been transferred to the Board; others are extinct; leaving 75 Day Schools, with about 12,000 scholars.

We indicated that the primary object of the pioneers in this great home mission was evangelistic rather than secular—as distinctly missionary, in fact, as the labours of Schwartz in India, or of Moffatt in Africa; yet there were speedily combined with the declaration of that Gospel which fits for both worlds many agencies to socialise those who had hitherto defied the laws of man. Thus Penny Banks, Clothing Clubs, and Mothers' Meetings, gradually sprang into vigorous life; and in their several ways they have done such a goodly work for society, that it has won the encomiums of her Majesty's Judges. For, if London has not been given over to pillage, and vice does not ride rough-shod over virtue, it is simply because thousands who scorned police or jail have been won by Christian love.

It is in these directions—missionary and social—the original aims of Ragged School workers—that the work of *the Ragged School of the future*, will mainly be found. When it is stated that our Sunday Schools embrace nearly 30,000 scholars, our adult meetings, &c., about 15,000, and that there are 853 separate evangelistic or social operations, it will be obvious what a wide sphere of labour comes under the supervision of the Ragged School Union.

These facts led the Committee, after a careful review of the position of Ragged Schools, to issue last January a circular intimating that they proposed "still further to extend and support the various operations with which the public have long been familiar, such as Ragged Sunday Schools, Penny Banks, Bands of Hope, Clothing Clubs, Mothers' Meetings, Evening Classes, &c., and to encourage and aid such other efforts as are likely to promote the social, moral, and spiritual well-being of the still neglected masses of the population, including Infant Nurseries, Labourers' Clubs, Ragged Churches and Children's Services, Medical and Gospel Missions, Parents' Lectures, &c."

The religious and philanthropic press, we are glad to say, has endorsed this determination of the Central Society. As the following extract from the *Sunday Magazine* so fully epitomises the

views of the press in general, we reprint it:—"Such are the arrangements which Lord Shaftesbury and his friends are preparing to carry out in connection with the Ragged School Union for London. Whatever may be found best in other places, there can be little doubt that for the enormous mass of London, the resolution come to is a wise one. It is eminently satisfactory to find that the Gospel element is not to be excluded from the machinery brought to bear for the recovery of the unfortunate children so sadly neglected. Little can, indeed, be looked for for them from the alphabet and the multiplication table without something higher and more efficient. The very confinement and restraint of a school life will of itself rather irritate than allay their wild and restless spirit; it must be accompanied with something that shall have more power to excite sorrow for the past, joy in the present, and hope for the future. We trust that entering on this phase the Ragged School movement will acquire a fresh impulse; and if there is to be less need for the efforts of its agents in the direction of mere secular instruction, we hope that with renewed energy and faith they will devote themselves to the moral and spiritual region which, to so large an extent, will yet remain for them to occupy."

The present, and, probably, future phase of the Ragged School movement necessarily suggests some alterations in this Magazine, for the Committee of the Union desire to quit old ruts, and so to meet present exigencies as to keep the Society in advance of our special mission. But, in order to accomplish this, aid must be given by local workers, for, however lynx-eyed conductors of Magazines may be, still their sphere of vision is very limited when compared with that of the 3,000 teachers of Ragged Schools. Suggestions of novel plans of usefulness or for the improvement in the mode of working existing machinery will always be welcomed. Reports of Meetings, whether in London or the provinces, as well as the contribution of "Facts and Scraps," bearing on the religious and social condition of the poor, will tend to make our pages even more useful than heretofore. Nor will cases culled from real—not imaginary—life, which illustrate the good achieved by Ragged Schools, fail to stimulate present and to enlist fresh workers in this sacred cause. Many such cases of usefulness are known to local friends, and occasionally find a record in their annual reports, but they are lost to the

public from want of that wider circulation which a Magazine affords.

For ourselves we do not believe that the work of Ragged Schools has come to an end, or that their special objects can be effected by any School Board, however active. Nor are we less sanguine in the belief that our Schools will long be privileged to do a great work in gospelising and socialising the lower strata of society. In thus striving to help the helpless and to raise the fallen, we shall at least obey the *law* implied by our Divine Master, "Ye have the poor with you always, and whensoever ye will, ye may do them good!"

GRAY'S YARD RAGGED SCHOOL, JAMES STREET, OXFORD STREET.

DESTITUTION, misery, and vice are thought by many to belong only to the East End. But City Missionaries and others who labour among the lower classes are well aware that the West is, in this respect, a counterpart of the East, and at each end of our great city we find precisely the same machinery at work for bringing them under the sound of the Gospel.

Among the many valuable institutions which God is using to bring souls to himself, is a Mission in Gray's Yard, near Portman Square. The work carried on here is of a very varied and interesting character.

The Sunday School has for the last thirty-five years exercised a beneficial influence upon the surrounding neighbourhood. The work on Sunday commences by a meeting for prayer; the teachers unite to ask the Divine blessing upon the labours of the day; then boys and girls, arranged in separate rooms, are instructed in the Scriptures, and taught hymns, &c., after which they are all assembled in the Children's Church, were a short, simple service is conducted, followed by an address suited to the minds of children. The teachers meet again in the afternoon for prayer, both before and after school. The children are admitted at three o'clock, numbering nearly two hundred, and assemble in their respective classes, the elder boys and girls and infants each having separate rooms. A short, appropriate service of prayer and praise is followed by Bible teaching for about three-quarters of an hour. Then an address is given for about twenty minutes, and each child on leaving receives a little book, if present at

the opening service. The Evening School is attended by about 350, and conducted as above. The elder boys and girls' classes are most interesting; in each room they may be seen every Sunday quietly listening to the Word read and spoken, and many, we trust, from these classes will receive the good seed of the Kingdom. The attendance is—Girls, average, 20; boys, 40. The teachers here, as in the afternoon, meet for prayer, both before and after the school.

There is a large amount of work done by this institution during the week, nearly every evening being occupied by one or more of the following:—

A *Library* and *Pure Literature* Society endeavour to counteract the pernicious literature so eagerly sought after by the children. The library has lately been augmented by a grant of books from the Ragged School Union.—A *Penny Bank*. This is one of the oldest in London, and is a great auxiliary to the school, by encouraging habits of providence and thrift. The amount deposited last year was £112 11s. 7d., in 2,605 deposits.—A *Juvenile Sunday-rest Union* seeks to promote a due observance of the Lord's day by the children.—*Girls' Sewing Classes* are held twice each week. The children are here taught to mend and make their own garments.—A *Band of Hope*, commenced in 1856, continues the important work of advocating temperance principles among the young.—A *Singing Class* meets once a fortnight, when the school hymns and tunes are taught.—A *Service for Children*, in connection with the Children's Church, is held every week, and, as on Sunday, this simple service is much appreciated by the little

ones.—A *Dorcas* and *Maternal Society*, conducted by the lady teachers, and following her example whose name they commemorate, are busily engaged from week to week in making garments for the poor and needy.—*Lectures* on various subjects, illustrated with dissolving views, or diagrams, &c., are given during the winter, and are well attended.—A *Teachers' Meeting* and *Preparation Class* is also held every week.

The Ragged Church is held on Sunday mornings. The first meeting is at ten o'clock, when the Bible is read and explained to about 300 men and women, assembled in separate rooms. This is followed by the usual service at eleven o'clock, when nearly 500 are present in the winter months. The Gospel is faithfully preached, and listened to with intense interest.

At three o'clock in the afternoon a Bible Class is held, and this is followed by a Prayer Meeting, at which about half the number present at the class remains.

The class attending these services has been truly described in the *Sunday Magazine* by Dr. Guthrie, who preached to them a short time since—"Beggars, thieves, and ruffians, hoary and youthful vice, ragged forms, crushed and wretched and hopeless-looking beings, homeless and houseless wanderers, many of whom looked as if their hearts had never beat with hope, nor their countenances been lighted by a smile. We never saw such a congregation, nor rose to speak under such depression."

About a pound of bread is given to each person at the close of the morning service, and occasionally a cup of coffee and a piece of bread are given in the afternoon.

With such machinery at work, we must expect great results even here; but eternity only will reveal the full fruition of this and many kindred institutions.

One pleasing fact in connection with this school and church is, that all the services rendered, with the exception of a doorkeeper and an attendant, are voluntary. Let us pray for this work, that these self-denying labourers may fulfil the conditions and receive the reward of the promise, "They that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." J. E.

HOVELS AT HOMERTON.

A VERY graphic description of the "Houses in Homerton" has lately appeared in the *Builder*. In giving a few extracts, we venture to commend the earnest efforts which are being made for the benefit

of the poor of that locality by the teachers and friends connected with the Homerton Ragged School and Gospel Mission. This institution has been in existence for the last six years, with good results. A kind-hearted friend, Colonel Sweet—not in any way connected with the locality—generously added to their building, at his own expense, a good-sized room, which has been of immense service in affording accommodation to a much larger number of children. A further enlargement is very desirable. £100 would provide a room for thirty of the elder boys. Donations for this purpose could be forwarded to Mr. J. Gysin, of 62, High Street, Homerton.

"Within the last few days," says the *Builder*, "we have looked at some scores of streets, lanes, courts, homes and their backyards, in the district known as Homerton, which forms a portion of the extreme east of the parish of Hackney. Numerous streets of houses have cropped up, and many more at this moment are growing, centrally and at either end of the ancient hamlet, which has now swelled into a very populous neighbourhood. The great majority of dwellings now in course of erection are of the cheap and speculative kind. The construction of these houses shows that they cannot afford more than proper room for one family, yet two families are to be found in some of them. The inconvenience that must exist in case of two occupiers will be illustrated when we state that the stairs of a number of these houses start from the back room, so that the members of one family would be obliged to pass and repass through the apartment of the other. Externally these cheap-class houses are, to a certain extent, what may be called 'neat.' Yet we cannot resist mentioning the fact that the doors and sashes are made out of 1¼in. stuff, and as a consequence, when ready for their first coat of paint, the smoothening process has reduced them to 1⅛in., and even less. Doors and sashes framed of such scantlings are bound to warp. The stairs are little better than steep step-ladders, boxed between a thin wooden partition and the wall, the partition being continued from the lower floor to the ceiling of the upper room, and of course forming one of the sides of the back top room. The weekly rent of a great number of these houses is fixed at seven or eight shillings each, and for those which are a little better finished, or perhaps a little mere roomy, nine shillings are asked. The character of these new dwellings may be summed up—they are built to sell, and being built in rows, they are designed to mutually assist each other in standing or falling. Seven years' wear and tear of occupation, assisted by the elements, will render the majority of them a sorrow and a nuisance to the pocket and the health of their then owners or occupiers.

Having said thus much about some of the new and cheap

speculative dwellings in and around Homerton, we will turn our attention to a few of the more aged, many of which in construction and accommodation could not be much worse. These dwellings are situated in the narrow streets, courts, and lanes on either side of High Street. Amongst the places we visited are John Street, Hayward's Buildings, Plough Lane, Cross Street, Church Terrace, Albert Terrace, College Lane, Farm Lane, Pickles Buildings, Crozier Street, Brooke Street and its vicinity, the offshoots of Sheppard's Lane, James Place, and some other smaller courts and passages that bore no name, or, at least, exhibited none. Many of the houses and the back premises in the above-named places are in a very bad and dirty state, and the drainage must be imperfect, or the smell and dirt we found would have disappeared. In several narrow and back streets and lanes there was little evidence of the scavenge-cart or the dustman. From Brooksby's Walk, extending through Brooke Street to College Lane, a large number of the houses on either side are in a very dilapidated condition in their interiors, and the back premises of some were in a really frightful state, when we made our visit. The places of accommodation were brimful of filth, and the seats, flooring, and fittings seething with rottenness and corruption. About here will be found women and children in rags and in wretchedness. foul walls, foul floors, foul bedding, foulness without, within, and around. We were happy in meeting some instances of cleanly persons and cleanly homes, hemmed in by others whose frightful example was sufficient to demoralise the whole neighbourhood. 'My poverty,' said one poor, thinly-clad woman to us, 'never prevented me from keeping my children, or myself, or home clean.' About Brooke Street, between Homerton Church and Homerton Hospital, the dwellings of the working classes are in bad condition, but they must be examined within and at their backs, or else no conception can be formed of their unhealthy state. Many of these houses we are now describing are not very old, neither are they of recent erection; but they are thoroughly ill-constructed, and are out of repair. Apparently, many of them were, when first erected, constructed of the materials of older houses. Were their occupants provided with a better class of dwellings, it would be a benefit to the health of the neighbourhood if they were demolished. About this quarter of Homerton no small number of the vendor and coster class seem to have settled down, interspersed with the labouring class from factories and builders' yards, and other classes of working men.

In a lane off the upper end of High Street, called James Place, the houses have no rear, and contain but two rooms, one below and

one above, ascended to by a steep stair. There is a courtway in front, and at the farther end there are two places of accommodation for the six houses. One of these closets is out of repair; indeed, the condition of both in the matter of drainage calls for instant attention, as does the whole court.

There is plenty of work in this rough district for Christian ministers of all kinds; for sanitary officers, relieving officers, School Boards, and for voluntary and philanthropic efforts. We fear that the dearness of coal, if it should continue, will work mischief in this and similar districts during the ensuing winter, should it prove to be severe. The poorly clad and the ill-housed and ill-fed, particularly the children, are certain to suffer from a number of complaints, which are aggravated through cold or a want of proper warmth. Typhus and bronchitis make havoc in winter as well as in other seasons, and cold and unhealthy homes, acting on ill-fed and uncleanly persons, are the best auxiliaries of disease and death."

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY AT WORK.

THIS valuable Society, which has been visiting and preaching to the poor for nearly a century, has, we are glad to find, just added two Ragged Schools to its other agencies. Though founded by Wesleyan Methodists, its objects are not confined to that body. From the ninety-ninth report we glean the following sketch of the work and the workers:—

The field of labour occupied by the Society extends to several distinct branches. In the workhouse branch, six large houses, with about five thousand poor inmates, have been regularly visited for religious instruction, 124 visits being made weekly. In the lodging-house branch, over thirty houses, with about two thousand poor lodgers of the very lowest grade in them, have had services conducted in them during the winter months. A Mission Room, to gather in the outcasts, has been kept open in the centre of the district, and two Ragged Schools are carried on at Flower and Dean Court, Spitalfields, and Tottenham Road, Kingsland. In the open air, at twelve stations, 390 Services, at which 59,000 persons heard the gospel, were held, and nearly 100,000 tracts and periodicals have been circulated. A Female Refuge has three weekly services conducted in it. There are three Mission Halls in most wretched localities, and every mission agency likely to benefit the poor is in active operation. Free teas and breakfasts, and treats to the poor people in the workhouses, have been given to the utmost extent of our means.

The following figures will show the extent of the work recorded in the Report:—Number of members, 137; Services held, 9,104; hearers (including open-air), 254,707; number of tracts distributed, 97,214.

We are still obliged to cry, "The harvest truly is great, but the labourers

are few." Had we increased means in men and money, we could greatly extend our efforts; but we regret to state that we are considerably in arrear. The work is purely unsectarian, and is entirely dependent upon the voluntary offerings of Christian friends, sent to the treasurer or secretary, as we have no paid agents. Indeed, the entire work is carried on gratuitously, excepting a very small allowance to the secretary.

The following is extracted from the account of one of the most arduous portions of the work, namely, the Lodging-house Services:—The general reception met with has been hearty and gratifying, the exceptions arising from drunkenness and consequent quarrels, and from Catholics, who are still as inveterate as ever in their opposition to the truth when proclaimed beyond the pale of their own Church. In all such cases it has been the earnest endeavour of the members to conciliate such opponents, and not without success in some cases; still, it is deeply to be regretted that the spirit engendered by Romanism should be so fearfully adverse to liberty of speech and of conscience. The tone of morality exhibited by this class of opponents, too, is most loose; indeed, sometimes the grossest immorality is manifested; and it is really humbling that parties guilty of such conduct as is often met with should bear the Christian name. Besides these sources of annoyance in this work, sceptical objectors often start up, pronouncing the whole affair a piece of foolishness and delusion, and will confront the visitor with a variety of questions. These objectors are generally asked to be quiet till the close of the service. When this is done, a lengthened discussion is sometimes the result, as even among these outcasts of society some are found who have had the advantage of a good education, but whose conduct has led them into a life of this kind, and who are ready enough to find an excuse to satisfy conscience in unbelief and scepticism; and who are found to be adepts in starting objections, and who will argue for any length of time the visitor may be inclined to continue it.

Referring to their work in Lodging-Houses, the Committee say that on a very small area there are some fifty or more houses, with a population of probably 3,000 or 4,000. These houses range in size, from accommodation for a score or so, up to one enormous establishment with accommodation for 350 men; but, with three or four exceptions, there is no separation of the sexes; all comers able to pay the small sum of threepence readily find admission without any questions being asked or reference required. The inmates may be divided into two classes; first, those who are stationary. This class consists of such as are settled down into confirmed beggars, costers, crossing-sweepers, thieves, pickpockets, fallen women, and others picking up a precarious living in divers ways more or less commendable. The condition of this class is of the most debasing character; they entertain no hope of improving their condition; consequently they never make any effort to shake off the fetters that bind them to such a fate. In a few short years they will have found a more or less permanent abode in our penal settlements, while others will have ended their course in hospitals, or in workhouses,

The second class may be called the migratory, consisting of travelling tinkers, pedlars, and dealers in all kinds of small ware, and tramps of every

grade, runaway youths of both sexes, runaway wives and husbands, and a few decent working people, who through want of work and misfortune have been obliged to break up their little homes and here find a brief asylum till better days dawn upon them. Amongst these last, many really honest, deserving, and hard-working people are met with, whom no fault of their own has brought here, and who are most anxious to retrieve their lost position, and deserve every assistance to attain their desire, as continued residence amongst such associates as they would have to meet with would soon blunt every feeling of self-respect, and reduce them to the same low, debased condition as the stationary class are in.

To all these different classes, under such adverse circumstances, the truth is plainly and pointedly addressed—a testimony for the Saviour is borne, the gospel standard is lifted up, and free mercy proclaimed to all, even the vilest and worst. So none can say at the last day, "No man cared for my soul."

A PLEA FOR OUTCASTS.

He lay beneath a fair, green tree,—
Ah, could it be a child?
With face so sharp and thin to see,
And looks so fierce and wild?

Thick-matted was his dark-brown hair
Upon his tawny brow;
His small brown eyes—their angry glare!
It haunts me even now.

We gave him bread; his small hands seized
It like some angry cur;
Alas! what wants long unappeas'd
That tiny creature stir!

Fair children pass'd him tripping by,
All in the evening sun;
And if some lingered quietly,
'Twas only tired of fun.

To some sweet home each little troop
So kindly tended went;
A mother's eye upon each group
Will soon be smiling bent.

If tir'd at night, the tender limbs
On snowy cots repose,
And prattling low their favourite hymns
The silken eyelids close.

If soon inexorable time
  Leads on to larger life,
Their steps will honour's summits climb,
  And win in noble strife.

But ah, for yonder little one
  Still cowering 'neath the tree,
A mother! better he had none
  Than such a one as she!

Better, alas! we almost say,
  The hapless boy should die,
And ere the child-look pass away
  In his small coffin lie.

But such is not our God's decree;
  He wills not, acts not thus;
The child is left our test to be—
  A gift from Him to us.

O shall we save the little soul
  That 'neath Life's spreading tree,
After a few more years shall roll,
  His better rest shall be?

O shall we thaw the little heart
  Ere frozen hard in sin—
Some of our happiness impart,
  A lamb for Heaven win?

O brothers, sisters, let us bring
  A gift to Christ our Lord;
Better than magis' offering,
  Or miser's glittering hoard.

The little children let us bring,
  Neglected and distrest;
His arms around them He will fling,
  And press them to His breast.

His voice still cries: "O suffer them
  To come at once to Me!"
For He remembers Bethlehem,
  And His own infancy!

And He would have His Heaven full
  Of child-like spirits pure,
In His own image beautiful,
  And in His bliss secure!

[The boy named in the above lines was found on the High Common, Bath, deserted by his mother. Sent to a Ragged School, he is doing great credit to those who succoured him. His guilty mother is dead.]

Bath. E. A. W.

SHOEBLACKS AT A FUNERAL.

THAT a shoeblack should be in tears is probably not worthy of notice in a magazine, for it only shows what everybody knew already, that he is a subject of the common sympathies of human nature. The hardiest boy may melt at the death of a mother, possibly at the loss of a father, but that a whole brigade of shoeblacks should weep is something more than is common to mankind, and must indicate a rather choice selection of these young hardihoods, or some unusual cause for such simultaneous grief. Thousands of great nobility, who have lived on honours, and have spent a lifetime of wealth, have had few except their own relatives to shed genuine tears around their graves.

The circumstance of a shoeblack brigade breaking down occurred at Kensal Green Cemetery, around the grave of a lady, the wife of Mr. S. J. Daw. The boys marched in orderly procession before the bier, with crape round their arms, and opened in double file for the corpse to pass through. While the last offices were being performed, the blue jackets gave way to their grief, and burst into tears, some of them sobbing aloud. To account for this emotion in their rude natures, it must be explained that Mr. Daw has for some years been the devoted superintendent of the Sunday Evening Ragged School for Boys at the St. James's Place Ragged School, Notting Hill. By judicious plans he gained a complete ascendency over sixty very rough lads, who attend on that evening.

Only thirteen months before the funeral procession, he married the lady so soon and so deeply lamented. On the occasion of his marriage the boys wished to present him with a suitable wedding present, and gravely proposed to the Secretary of the School, Mr. C. H. Robinson, that they should subscribe to pay for his being married. This quaint proposal being objected to, they agreed to present him with a silver butter-dish, which was done in due form, one of the brigade reading a suitable address. The late Mrs. Daw took the same ardent interest in the boys that her husband did, preparing coffee for the groups that he invited to his house, in rotation, for prayer, serious conversation, or singing. She attended their special meetings, and watched over them as one who watched for their souls.

It was one of the last requests that Mrs. Daw expressed to her husband that he should present each of the boys of the Brigade with a Bible in her name.

It was no wonder, then, that these uncouth lads, rescued from the streets, should break down, and weep as though they had been brothers of the deceased. The fountain of their grief sprang as much from sympathy for the loss their esteemed superintendent had sustained as for their own loss—a double feeling of sorrow.

The scene was sufficient to prove to spectators that boys of the most unruly kind can be won to attachment by those who have the love of Christ, and apply that love in Christian offices and regards for the welfare of those who have few to care for their salvation or welfare. W. P.

St. James's Place Ragged School.

LETTERS FROM OUR OLD SCHOLARS.

The teachers of most Ragged Schools occasionally receive letters from former scholars, and some teachers, we are glad to learn, regularly write to old members of their classes. Some of these letters of old scholars are too interesting to be permitted to be confined to those who receive them, for they form a kind of autobiography, and thus supply, not only an insight into character, but show how once destitute boys and girls have ascended the ladder of society. But, what is better still, they indicate that they have made progress in the Divine life.

Thinking that a selection from this correspondence may not only interest our readers, but encourage Ragged School teachers, we propose to publish extracts from a few of the more recent letters received from our old scholars.

The following two are from scholars who had been invited to the Old Scholars' Meeting of Exeter Buildings, Chelsea:—

"It is with the greatest of pleasure I now answer your ever-welcome letter; I was very glad to hear that the Old Scholars' Meeting came off so well. I should like to have been there, as it is eight years since I have been at the last one, and I thought I should have been home for this one. I hope and trust in God, my Heavenly Father, that He will keep both me and my wife safe through all the trials of this wicked world, that when He calls upon us we may be ready to obey His word of command, and wear that crown of glory He has prepared for us. I beg to conclude with our kindest love to

you and all the dear teachers of the school, and remain your old faithful scholars."

[Here follow the signatures of the husband and wife.]

"I must tell you that I received your most kind letter this afternoon, also a ticket for the Old Scholars' Meeting; many thanks to you for thinking of me as you have done all through my naval career. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to be present at Exeter Buildings next Thursday evening, but I am sorry to tell you I cannot get leave; but although I shall not be present, I shall think about that happy meeting. As you state, we are about to enter into another year, I do hope and trust that I may be brought closer to God. Please to remember me to all my old schoolmates that should be present on Thursday next. You urge me to become a teetotaller; I am almost one now, and if it was not for the daily allowance served out I should be one entirely."

"It gave me the greatest pleasure to receive such a kind letter from you when I arrived at Spithead. The reason that I have not been able to pay you a visit was, that last March I went overboard with the first-lieutenant, to pick up a man that fell overboard.

"It gave me a severe cold, but I am pleased to say we both got the medal for it. I thank God for His mercies to me, in leading me in the right road; and praying that He will always lead me to do that which is right, I still remain, &c., E. J."

The following letter was received by the Superintendent, from a young man, formerly a scholar of Perkins's Rents' School, Paddington:—

"NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.

"DEAR SIR,—I take the pleasure of writing these few lines to you hoping that they will find you and your family quite well, as I am happy to say it leaves us all quite well at present. I have no doubt but that you have thought about me since I saw you; but indeed I have often thought of you since I have been in America, and I should have written to you before, but I did not think that you would answer them if I sent you any letters, so I told John T— to ask you, and he said you would, so now I have much pleasure in writing the first letter to you, after not having seen you nor heard from you for over two years—it is that time since I started for America. I had a very nice passage over in 21 days, and I got work the second day after I landed, at house-painting, at sixteen and a-half dollars per week. After I had been there two years I left that shop, it would not pay

me to stop there any longer, so I went to another shop and got work and society's wages at twenty-one dollars, that is equal to £3 5s. per week. I like the country very much—we have got very nice weather over here. I should have told you that I am married about nineteen months ago. I have got a nice home and everything comfortable, and the only thing that I wish for, is that my mother would come over; but she won't do that, as she wants me and my wife to come to England next Christmas. I don't know whether I shall come over or not; if I can see any chance of getting a living at house-painting there, I will come; not that I am in a hurry to come back to England again, but I feel it's my duty to be with her and help her as much as I can. Dear Sir, I am very sorry you have lost three of your hands during the short time that I have been away, but it can't be helped; there is none of us knows the day nor the hour that we may be called next to give account of the deeds done in the flesh. I hope that we shall all be prepared to answer it whenever it shall please God to call us. Now I must conclude with my kind regards to you and all inquiring friends.—G. R. W."

The following is from a corporal, who formerly belonged to Grotto Passage School, Marylebone:—

"I am glad also to tell that I still keep my pledge, and that my trust is still in Jesus. I do hope that many of the lads in the Grotto will find Jesus to be their Saviour, for He is indeed the Saviour of all mankind. If we want to be saved we must put our trust in Him, and I am sure that He will provide for all the lads in the Grotto the same as He has for me. I have to thank the Grotto through God for it all. Kind friend, will you be so kind, if you see those two soldiers that came to the Grotto, would you ask them to write to me, as it would give me great pleasure to hear from them." And again he writes: "I am glad to tell you I have got the first step of promotion in the army. God is with me in the army. Things come easy when the Lord is on our side. I hope the Lord will give you patience to fulfil the task. He has appointed you to do it, so He will give you the patience. I often think what great love of Jesus for Him to leave His Father's throne, and come down to die for us. How thankful we ought to be for such love. I hope Miss —— still holds the little prayer meetings in the Grotto, for prayer is a great thing. I should like to know if Mr. M. and those soldiers still visit the Grotto. I used to like to hear them tell us of Jesus, for they told us so plain and simple. I look forward to Christmas, and hope to be able to spend a few days with

you, and shall feel a great pleasure to be again under the roof where I was brought to the Lord. I am going off now to practice ball firing, and I'm glad to tell you I'm become a 'first-class' shot. From your humble servant in Christ. 'God is love.'—W."

A NEW YEAR'S QUESTION.

"LORD, what wilt Thou have me to do?" said the Apostle Paul when he saw the vision of Christ's glory on the road to Damascus.

But is this not, dear readers, a suitable question for a New Year's morning? Very pleasant is it early on this day to enter into the rooms of parents and friends to exchange New Year's greetings, and give and receive New Year's gifts. But it is still pleasanter to enter by faith into the presence chamber of our Heavenly Father (into which we have the *right* of entrance through the blood of Christ) to receive His blessing, to thank Him for His many gifts—chief of all, the gift of His beloved Son Jesus—to seek His guidance through the year before us, and with hearts full of love for Him to say, "Lord, what wilt Thou have *me* to do?"

Will each of my readers do this? And having asked the question, look out for and expect an answer? To Paul it was said, "Arise, and go into the city, and it will be shown thee what thou must do." And so it will be with all who have asked this question from their hearts. Away, dear friends, to your usual vocations, and watch for an answer there. Have you fathers and mothers to aid by little acts of loving thoughtfulness; servants far from their homes to cheer by your kind words; sick or sorrowing ones, to whom you may prove comforters; poor or starving ones, to whom you can stretch forth a helping hand; and above all, ignorant ones, whom you can tell of a Saviour's love in the Ragged School? Then see in all these the answer to your question, "Lord, what wilt Thou have *me* to do?" And from your hearts thank Him for so far honouring you as to allow you to do *daily* work for Him, especially amongst the poor and ignorant children of our great cities.

"Mine be the reverent, listening love,
That waits all day on Thee,
With the service of a watchful heart
Which no one else can see.
The faith that in a hidden way
No other eye may know,
Finds all its daily work prepared,
And loves to have it so!"

E.

Hints for Teachers.

UNJUST REPROOF.

NOTHING so much disheartens youth, especially if they are of sensitive natures, as unjust reproofs.

For example, a minister gave his son a book as he was going away to preach, and spoke of the propriety of his spending his leisure hours on Sunday in reading it.

When he was gone a sudden impulse seized the boy to win his father's approval by seeing how much he could read.

So every moment he could gain he read in his new book, thinking all the time how pleased his father would be with his diligence. When he returned, he hastened joyfully to meet him, showing him the mark, and telling him the number of pages he had read. But the father was cold and tired, and worse still, was thoughtless. So he hastily put the boy aside with the words, "You ought to have read twice as much." If a blow had struck the boy to the earth, it would have been a slight injury compared with this blow to the spirit. It crushed hopelessly for the time all aspiration, all effort after knowledge. It made him look almost with aversion on his father. The scar on the spirit was carried away to manhood.

Again, a member of a Bible Class urged some objection, not disrespectfully, against a statement of his teacher. The teacher, instead of replying to it, only exclaimed angrily, "You always come like a very devil into my class." Though the reproved afterwards became eminent in literature, we found that these unkind words had rankled in his mind for a quarter of a century, even after he had become superintendent of a large Sunday School.

Hasty, petulant words, when a scholar looks for approval, are wounds to the spirit, hard indeed to bear. It takes mature fortitude to meet with an even mind such disappointment, and can we be surprised that a child's tender spirit grows discouraged and bitter under them?

CONVERSION OF SCHOLARS.

"Do you think?" I asked, "that the Lord will let me see in this life the salvation of the souls for whom I pray?"

"I cannot say as to that. When I was a child in the Sabbath School, in the old country," she continued, "my faithful teacher used to say, 'I have prayed too much for my class for one of them to be lost.' I was a thoughtless girl at the time, and remember wondering at it, and thinking it a very self-confident remark. She was so sure. 'I shall have them all,' she would say; 'I shall say to Christ at the judgment, 'Here am I and the class Thou hast given me.'"

"And were they all converted?" I asked.

"Yes: she did not live to see it, but my eyes have seen it—the last of the sixteen gathered into the fold."

Children's Page.

THE PRINCESS AND THE RAGGED BOY.

Most graceful in youth is the tear of sympathy, and the heart that melts at the tale of another's woe.

This kind disposition was strikingly exemplified by Princess Charlotte, the daughter of George IV. One morning she saw a ragged boy sitting under a hedge, crying from the pain of a wound in one of his hands, and hastened to his relief. Without hesitation, she took a handkerchief, and was about to bind the wound, when she was checked by her attendant, who feared that she might catch some disorder.

"No harm can happen to me," said the amiable princess. "Have I not read in my Bible, that He who was greater than any earthly king healed the wounds of the leper: *and shall I then not follow His example, and bind the wounds of this poor boy?*"

Will our young friends listen to this sermon on kindness by a king's daughter, and whenever they meet with a poor boy or girl, give all the help they can?

HOW THE OUTCAST WAS SAVED.

A short time ago a lady was asked by a lad, belonging to the Refuge connected with Grotto Passage Ragged School, to speak to a poor wanderer he had found, and to plead for her being taken to a Home. This was done, and the wanderer was rescued through the instrumentality of "a Grotto boy," not long before himself an outcast.

When asked afterwards how he had persuaded her to come, the poor girl, who was very ignorant, said with great simplicity, "*He told me the Lord Jesus was very kind.*" In a letter to this lady she says, "I know that God certainly sent that Christian young man to tell me of the love of Jesus, for I am happier here than ever I have been, and it is only God has made me so."

This boy has gone to the north, where he is earning a good living. He is looked up to by all his shopmates.

Ragged School Union.

At a Committee Meeting held on 12th December, 1873, the receipts for November were reported to be £420 12s., and the payments to be £240 12s. 4d.

Repayments of £37 12s. to fourteen Institutions named by the donors were voted.

A legacy to the Society of £19 19s. from the Rev. C. Inglesby was reported.

Quarterly grants, amounting to £131, were voted to twenty-six Schools.

A special grant of £5 was voted towards the expenses of Sanders Street Night School.

A special grant of £3 was voted to Columbia Hall School.

An additional sum of £15 per annum was voted to Ives Street School.

A special grant of £10 was voted to Ernest Street School.

A special grant of £200 was voted towards the cost of the building about to be erected near Field Lane for the use of the Central Shoeblack Society. This sum to be paid when the building is completed.

A grant of £2 was given for the purchase of school material for the new Night School for Costermongers opened in Noel Street.

The sum of £5 was voted to Tottenham Square School towards the cost of cleaning building and school materials.

A special grant of £15 was voted to Homerton School.

Applications for grants from Holloway and Wentworth Street Schools were read, and will be considered next month.

Correspondence.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S DINNERS SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Ragged School Union Magazine.

Sir,—We trust that you will once again permit us to bring before your readers the extensive usefulness of our Society, which for seven years has carried on its work in from forty to fifty dining-rooms situated in the poorest localities of this metropolis. The present compulsory system of education has largely increased the number of the class of children requiring our aid. It has always been our rule to limit the relief we provide to those children who attend daily schools, and long experience has confirmed our persuasion that a single weekly dinner of nourishing meat contributes greatly to the physical improvement of destitute children, and enables them to profit by school teaching to a degree they could not attain in their otherwise famished condition.

We wish to remind the public that we do not exempt the parents from their share in providing for their children, but require a pay-

ment not exceeding one penny from each child receiving a meat dinner which costs about fourpence. The amount necessary for our operations, which comprised last winter no less than 104,486 dinners, is £300 monthly. The public have not failed us hitherto, and though our resources are at present exhausted, we feel sure that this appeal will be as generously responded to as those we have made in former years.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the treasurers, Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., 2, Pall Mall East, and Mr. William Fuller 111, Piccadilly; or they may be paid into their account with Messrs. Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W

We are, Sir, yours faithfully, SHAFTESBURY.

G. G. COOPER GARDINER, Major, *Secretary*.

THE SCHOOL BOARD AND MARYLEBONE SHOE-BLACKS

An old subscriber, in sending the following letter, which appeared in the *Times* of December 17th ult., writes that "when she paid her mite to the poor boys' Ragged School, she asked if the Government would not interfere with their Educational Bill?" The enclosed letter confirms her worst fear:—

"HARD AND FAST LINES.

"SIR,—As president of the North-West London Shoeblack Society, I received, a short time ago, a letter from the School Board authorities, stating they were informed we had several boys under 13 years of age for whom a proper amount of education was not provided, and calling my attention to the Act, under which such employment was illegal. As it was quite impossible for the Society to provide the required amount of teaching, I immediately directed the master to dismiss all boys under 13. The poor parents, mostly widows, depending almost entirely on the boys' earnings—9s. or 10s. per week—were terribly distressed, and these boys are now idling about the streets, and the School Board takes no notice of their condition. It is difficult to understand why the School Board should compel us to dismiss the lads, unless they were prepared to provide the necessary education, as with us they had a night school, one class at which is now broken up.

"Yours truly,

"21, Portman Square, W." "GEORGE HANBURY.

Facts and Scraps.

RAGGED SCHOOL CHRISTMAS DINNERS.—We are glad to report that several Ragged Schools gave dinners of old English fare either on Christmas-day or during Christmas week. Amongst these were Hartshorn Court, Sermon Lane, New Tothill Street, and Pear Street. In addition, Field Lane dined 500 attendants at the Ragged Church, after a service on Christmas morning. The cost of all these dinners was defrayed from a separate fund.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION GIFTS OF CLOTHING.—From the old and new clothing placed at the disposal of this Society, above thirty parcels were distributed at Christmas. In every case the most needy Schools were selected.

PEAR STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.—We are glad to learn that this, which is one of the oldest of the Westminster Ragged Schools, now devotes every week evening to some work of Christian usefulness. In addition to a Girls' Night School a Children's Church has just commenced. A Bible Reading for adults is conducted every Friday evening with much benefit to the attendants.

GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET RAGGED SCHOOL.—The Rev. W. Cadman, the Rector of Trinity Church, Marylebone, having learnt from the Bible-women that there were many children who, from the poverty of their parents, could not pay school fees, has kindly opened free Day and Sunday Schools at the above place, and also in Devonshire Mews. They have both had marked success in getting in these "outsiders." Mr. Cadman uses the Day School as a "weeder." For all children who, after home visitation, are found able to pay, are at once transferred to the National Schools of the parish.

RAGGED SCHOOL COAL CLUBS.—At a time when coals are at famine prices, we are glad to find that some Ragged Schools have opened Coal Clubs. The managers of Hartshorn Court Ragged School, who have space for 50 tons, have opened a Coal Store for the benefit of the district. In every case the coals, which are bought at wholesale, are sold in small quantities at cost price.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.—The election of the new School Board took place on November 27th ult. It resulted in the return of twenty-five new and twenty-four old members of this Board. Twenty-nine are members of the Established Church, eighteen are Nonconformists, and two are Roman Catholics. Mr. C. Read, M.P., has been appointed Chairman, and Mr. E. H. Currie Vice-Chairman.

CHILDREN'S EVANGELISTIC BAND.—Two meetings have recently been held of the friends of the Children's Special Service Mission; one at Islington, and the other at New Cross, for prayer and conference in regard to a proposal to organise a band of workers to hold special evangelistic services in various schools in London. Superintendents of Children's Services from all parts of London were present, and even such distant places as Willesden, Acton, Woolwich, and Caterham were represented. At the second meeting three divisions of the "Children's Evangelistic Band" were organised, and a programme, setting forth the objects and principles of the band, and its method of working, was adopted.

DEATH OF M. DE METZ, OF METTRAY.—The death is announced of M. de Metz, the founder of the reformatory system, in his 77th year. It is now nearly 40 years since M. de Metz began his labours in the reformation of young criminals. In 1836 he went to the United States to study the Penitentiary system, and in 1840, on returning to France, he resigned

several lucrative employments in order to give himself entirely to the great work of his life. Soon afterwards he established the Reformatory School and Agricultural Colony of Mettray, near Tours—the model of all similar establishments on the Continent and in England. He began with ten boys; at the end of the first year he had 300, and this number soon increased to 600. Since then many thousand children have passed under his care at Mettray.

DINNERS FOR THE AGED SICK OR DESTITUTE.—The above charity is one that commends itself to the sympathies of all lovers of the really poor, especially at this season of the year. Its object is to secure one good meal to every "aged, sick, infirm, halt, lame, blind, deaf, dumb, or otherwise afflicted person, throughout the poor districts of London, at the same time to avoid the slightest encouragement to the able-bodied, idle, or vagrant classes." During the past three years the numbers thus relieved have more than doubled; so that in the winter of 1872-3, 2,760 persons received a good, substantial meal of beef and vegetables, and tea or coffee.

Notices of Meetings.

GRAVESEND.

The 21st annual meeting of this Ragged School was held on November 27th at the Assembly Rooms. Standish Grove Grady, Esq., the Recorder, presided.

The report stated that the Sunday School, open every afternoon and evening, still continues an important means of usefulness, and the teachers were trying to instil into the scholars the great truths of the Bible. In order to carry on the Evening School it is necessary to have a large staff of voluntary teachers, and the committee regret that there has been a considerable falling off in this respect in numbers, and they made an earnest appeal to Christians of all denominations to fill up the vacancies. The Boys' Night School, open two nights a week, has been fairly patronised by those whose business prevents them from attending Day School, and they have shown signs of improvement; average attendance 24. The Night School, for elder girls, has made satisfactory progress; number on the register, 42; average attendance, 26. The Girls' Sewing Class numbers 86; average attendance, 50. The number of articles made during the year, 206; 42 of which were given away to the parents. During the past year eleven scholars received prizes given by the Ragged School Union to those old scholars who had kept their situations for twelve months with good characters. The Band of Hope, the Sunday Rest Band, the Mothers' Meetings, and the Bible Mission, have been carried on successfully throughout the year. The Penny Bank has been in operation for fourteen years, proving a valuable agency in fostering provident habits amongst the scholars; 370 new accounts have been opened during the year.

ST. HELENS, LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting in connection with this Ragged School was recently held in the new Mission Hall. Mr. J. F. Allen presided.

It appears that from the com-

mencement of this School in 1858, its influence has been most beneficial. In that year a cottage was rented in High Street, Greenbank, and it gathered into its fold a number of the neglected children of the neighbourhood. It was soon found necessary to increase the accommodation, and the cottage was vacated for the schoolroom of the Messrs. Pilkington, which they kindly placed at the disposal of the committee. A joiners' shop then occupied the place of the present Ragged School, and to this humble structure the promoters of the mission turned their attention, rightly anticipating that its central position would be favourable to the object they had in view. An additional room was found to be necessary until the yard previously existing at the rear of the premises had been built over, and the whole of the property brought into requisition, including five shops in Liverpool Road. The last addition which has been made to meet the wants of the increasing population is by far the largest, and consists of a large mission hall, 70 feet long by 30 feet wide, attached to the end of the old assembly room, with which it is in open communication. The new room is lofty and well furnished, is lighted with sunlights, and includes a children's gallery. The mission hall, as just completed, is capable of accommodating 700 to 800 persons, and is admirably adapted for the work of the mission. The Sunday School has on its roll the names of about 800 children. A Day School has also been established, partly supported by Government grant, and subject to Government inspection. This has a roll average of 500 scholars, but, owing to the migratory habits of the population, not more then half this number are in attendance. The services of a home missionary and a Bible-woman have been enlisted to carry out the objects of the mission.

BAND OF HOPE UNION.

Exeter Hall lately presented an unwontedly cheerful aspect, for the entire space of area and galleries was filled with many hundreds of the juvenile members of Ragged Schools, Bible Classes, and Christian Associations, who had been called together at the annual meeting of the above organisation. A choir of seven hundred boys and girls occupied the platform, and sang very sweetly during the evening various hymns selected for the occasion.

The report of the Union shows that its agencies are actively and successfully in operation both in the metropolis and the provinces. 2,617 meetings were held during 1872, and were attended by 309,473 persons. Through the help of Miss Robinson, of Guildford, the Union had been able to form Bands of Hope in connection with the army, and about 1,500 children of soldiers had already joined. The Union has in the provinces 855 societies, comprising 143,952 members. The income last year was £2,386; and the numbers of copies of publications issued was 244,263.

MR. GEO. THOS. CONGREVE'S WORK ON CONSUMPTION,

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Mr. CONGREVE can be consulted at his residence, Coombe Lodge, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings only.

NEW CASES,—JANUARY, 1874.

CASE of a YOUNG LADY, REPORTED BY MISS B. BAMBER. Marlborough College, Exeter.

The patient was a pupil of Miss B., 18 years of age. Miss B. writes me as follows:—"She took a severe cold during the vacation, and was *speedily* REDUCED *to a mere skeleton*; with severe cough, loss of appetite, pains, and intense weakness. In a few weeks she was restored by use of your Balsam, to comparative health, and now anticipates returning to college. *The family doctor had pronounced her case hopeless.* Her mamma writes that she should feel it a duty to recommend your medicine far and wide. She does not wish her name printed, but mine being well known may have greater influence. I shall be pleased to bear my testimony.—Yours truly obliged, BESSIE BAMBER."

LETTER from Mr. JOEL EVERED, BRADFORD, TAUNTON.

This patient (who is now recommending my treatment to others in his neighbourhood) relates the benefit he has received as follows:—"I took a bad cold in June, 1872, after being out in sixteen hours' rain. This brought on a severe cough. I ruptured a blood vessel in the lungs. I had advice and medicine from three doctors, but they did not touch the cough. A friend who had found much good from you then advised me to try your medicine. In ten days I found myself better. After two large bottles was able to do light work. I am thankful to say I can attend to my business now. You are welcome to make use of my name."

CASE of Mr. F. Y. SPROD, 40, OLD MARKET STREET, BRISTOL.

This patient applied to me about two years since,—(to use his own words), "*in a dreadful state*"—Cough, fearful expectoration, spitting of blood, pains, oppressed breathing, loss of appetite, wasting, &c. He continued under my treatment from Nov. to April of last year, and entirely recovered. Speaking of the benefit received, by the blessing of God, from my hands, he says:—"*Mine is a wonderful case.* It has astonished all my friends. I have lent your book far and near. I should be very pleased to answer any enquiries as to my case." In a letter just received (Dec. 4, 1873) he says, "Kindly send me some of your books to lend, for *I have persons frequently coming to me to know what did me so much good.*"

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E. STOCK, 62, Paternoster Row; R. BANKS, Racquet Court, Fleet Street; and THE EDITOR.

To Managers and Superintendents of Ragged Schools,

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ABLE TO READ AND WRITE A LITTLE,

CAN OBTAIN EMPLOYMENT AT ONCE IN THE CITY MESSENGER BRIGADE.

Gentlemen connected with Ragged Schools, and interested in the welfare of special cases coming under the above description, will please desire the Lads to call with one or both parents any evening between 8 and 9 o'clock, at Hope Place Mission Schools, World's End, Bull Lane, Stepney.

Enquiry should be made for Mr. J. Hawkins, the Inspector of City Messenger Brigade.

J. E. EAREE,

BREAKFAST AND TEA CONTRACTOR,

127, HACKNEY ROAD, NEAR SHOREDITCH CHURCH.

J. E. E. respectfully begs to inform the Clergy, Superintendents of Schools, and others who are in the practice of commemorating their Anniversaries, &c., by Public Breakfasts and Tea Meetings, that he has every requisite for such occasions, comprising Tables, Coppers, and China to any extent, in a superior style, at extremely moderate charges.

J. E. E. tenders his sincere thanks to those ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto favoured him with their kind patronage, and hopes by strict attention to ensure a continuance of the same; he also begs most respectfully to solicit the favour of their recommendation.

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References are kindly permitted to be made to the Secretaries of the Ragged School Union and the Temperance League.

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ESTABLISHED FOR THE SUPPORT OF

FREE SCHOOLS FOR THE DESTITUTE POOR.

OFFICE—1, EXETER HALL.

The following contributions have been received in aid of the Ragged School Union from the 20th November, to the 19th of December, 1873, inclusive :—

General Fund.

	£	s.	d.
Auriol, Rev. E.	1	1	0
Benham, F., Esq.	1	1	0
Bingham, Mrs.	2	2	0
Budd, Geo., Esq.	2	2	0
Charrington, Miss	1	0	0
Chavasse, Mrs.	10	0	0
Curling, Miss	2	0	0
Curling, Miss M.	2	0	0
Edmunds, Mrs.	1	1	0
E. S.	0	5	0
Field, Capt. E., R.N.	2	0	0
Field, Joshua, Esq.	1	1	0
Fielder, Hon. Mrs.	0	10	0
Grafton, Duke of	5	0	0
Haversham, E., Esq.	0	10	6
Hayter, Harrison, Esq.	5	5	0
Henley, Mrs., part of proceeds of a Missionary Basket	15	0	0
Heywood, The Misses	1	10	0
Horton, Mr.	0	5	0
Hutchings, H., Esq.	2	0	0
Keating, Sir H.	3	0	0
King, Mrs. R. H.	1	0	0
Kingston, C. S., Esq.	1	1	0
Kitching, J. A., Esq.	1	1	0
Locke, Mrs. J.	1	1	0
Long, Mrs.	1	0	0
Maasdyk, Mrs.	1	0	0
Maden, Miss S.	2	2	0
Maingay, Major	1	0	0
Marshall, Mrs. E.	1	0	0
Marston, Miss	1	1	0
Meilan, Miss	1	1	0
Newcome, Miss	3	0	0
Piper, Miss	1	0	0
Porter, Robt., Esq.	2	2	0
Potts, Mrs.	1	10	0
Powell, N. J., Esq.	1	1	0
Pritchett, Miss A.	1	1	0
Rawdon, Mrs.	5	0	0
Reade, Mrs.	0	10	0
Richardson, Miss	0	10	0
Robertson, Wm., Esq.	5	0	0
Saurin, Admiral	1	0	0
Spicer, H., jun., Esq.	1	1	0
Stanley, J., Esq.	1	1	0
Stephenson, Sir R. M.	5	5	0
Stephenson, Sir W. H.	1	1	0
Shaddock, Mrs.	1	1	0
Sinclair, Lady	1	1	0
St. Clair, Hon. Miss	0	10	0
Ward, Mrs.	1	1	0
Webb, Henry, Esq.	5	0	0
Western, E. Y., Esq.	1	1	0
Wood, Miss L.	0	10	0
Wright, Mrs. W.	2	2	0

School Fund.

"Chichester."

Steel, Mrs. W.	1	0	0

Bacon Street.

Smith, Heathfield, Esq.	2	2	0

Field Lane.

Thompson, Miss	0	5	0

Spicer Street.

Duke of Grafton	3	0	0

Wentworth Street.

Duke of Grafton	3	0	0

Clare Market.

Smith, Heathfield, Esq.	2	2	0

Ratcliff.

Duke of Grafton	3	0	0

Somers Town.

Duke of Grafton	3	0	0

Little Saffron Hill.

Duke of Grafton	5	0	0
Mrs. Long	1	0	0
Mrs. Reade (for Children's Dinners)	0	10	0

Lamb and Flag.

Duke of Grafton	3	0	0
Mrs. Edmonds	1	1	0

Emigration Fund.

Mrs. Nodder	5	0	0

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Jan. 21. The Notation of Transition—Bridge Tones—— Signatures, &c.—— Distinguishing Tones—Articulation in Singing, with Exercises—Followed by Preparation for the Elementary Certificate, i.e., Sight Tests, &c.

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Jan. 28. On Tune Pitching—Time Beating—Development of Expression—Phrasing, &c.—Syncopation—Memorising the Three Keys—With Ear-Memory and Voice Drill.

Feb. 4. On Children's Voices—How to treat them—How to teach them—On Causes of Flattening—Children's Music—Followed by Practice as before.

Feb. 11. On the "Minor"—The "Ray" and "Soh" Modes, &c.—Practice of the "Intermediate Rhythms," and Minor Mode Phrases.

Feb. 18. The Intermediate Certificate: what to do to get it—and Preparation and Practice for it—The Old Notation.

Feb. 25. Closing Lecture.—Oral Examination—The Application of the previous Lessons to the use of Schools—Concluding with Practice in Singing.

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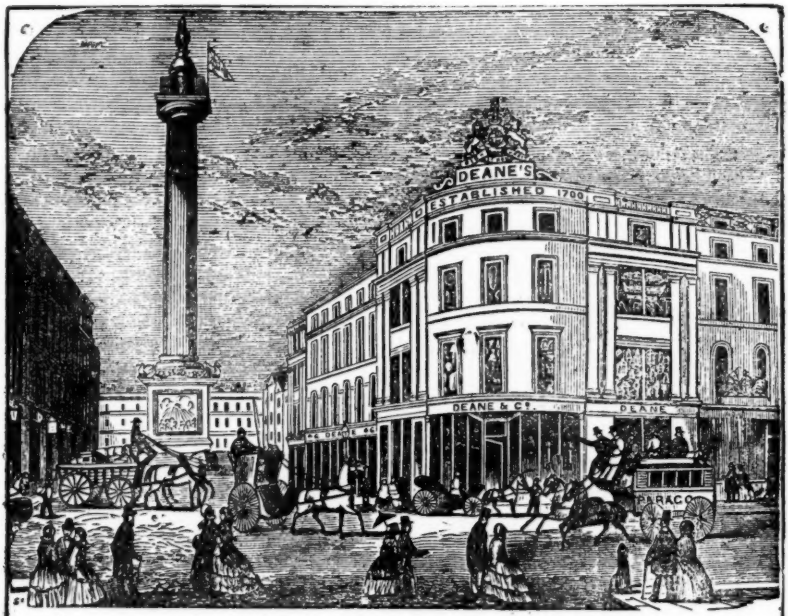

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